# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

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TERMS OF THE

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## Laws of the United States.

*(BY AUTHORITY.)*

AN ACT

To incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets east, in the city of Washington.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following persons, viz. William Prout, William Marbury, Samuel N. Smallwood, Timothy Winn, and Adam Lindsay, or any three of them, be, and are hereby, constituted a board of commissioners, with full power and authority to open, or cause to be opened, books for receiving and entering subscriptions, for raising a capital stock, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, for the purpose of erecting a bridge between eleventh and twelfth streets east, in the city of Washington, over the eastern branch, to the most convenient landing on the opposite shore, and making such other incidental works and defraying such other incidental expenses, as shall be required by this act, or deemed necessary or expedient by the company, hereinafter named; the time, place, and manner, of receiving and entering such subscriptions, to be [illegible] tained by the said board of commissioners, and duly advertised in such newspapers as they may deem expedient: *Provided,* that the time [to] be fixed upon, by the said board of commissioners, for opening books for receiving said subscriptions, shall be on or before the second Monday in March next, and that no subscription shall be received; unless the sum of ten dollars be first paid into the hands of the person authorized to receive the same, on each share subscribed for.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever two hundred of the said shares shall be subscribed for, all persons who may then be, or hereafter may become, the actual holders or proprietors of shares in the said capital stock, either as subscribers for the same, or as the legal representatives, successors, or assignees, of such subscribers, shall be, and they are hereby, made and created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Navy Yard Bridge Company," and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and do and suffer all acts, matters, and things, which a body politic and corporate may lawfully do and suffer; and may have a common seal, and the same may break and alter at pleasure, and may make all bye-laws, rules, and regulations, and ordinances, for the good government of said company, and for carrying into effect the objects of their institution, so that such bye-laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances, be not repugnant to the laws of the United States in force within the district of Columbia.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That at all elections for directors and officers of said company, each and every member of the said company shall be entitled to as many votes as he or she may hold shares of the capital stock of said company, and may vote by proxy, executed under their hands and seals, in the presence of two witnesses; and that when two hundred of the said shares shall be subscribed for, as aforesaid, or as soon after as may be, the said board of commissioners shall call a meeting of the company, at some convenient place in the city of Washington, giving at least three weeks notice thereof, by public advertisement, in one or more newspapers published in the district of Columbia; and the said company shall then and there elect, by ballot, five directors and a treasurer, and such other officers, agents, and servants, as the company may think fit to appoint; and as soon thereafter as a board of directors shall be formed, they shall elect one of their body to be president of the said board of directors; and all the powers, authority, and duties, whatsoever, by this act vested in the said board of commissioners, shall cease and determine, and thenceforward become vested in the president and directors for the time being of the said company; and the said board of commissioners shall account to the president and directors of the said company, at their first meeting, for all moneys received by them or their agents, on account of subscriptions, and shall immediately pay over the same to the treasurer of said company. And the said directors and treasurer shall hold their offices until the first Tuesday in October next, and until a new election shall be made by the company. And there shall be holden on that day, and, annually thereafter, on every first Tuesday in October, a meeting of the said company, for the purpose of electing five directors and a treasurer, and other officers and agents, as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said shares shall be negotiable and transferable from one to another by assignments in writing, executed before two witnessess, at least, and authenticated and registered, as the said company may prescribe and direct in their bye-laws and regulations, and shall be deemed personal, and not real, property; and that the shares held by any individual, shall be liable to be attached, or taken by fieri facias, to satisfy the debts due from such individual, in like manner as er personal property may be.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a meeting of the said company may, at any time, be called, at some convenient place in the city of Washington, by a majority of the directors of the company, for the time being, and by one-third of the members of the said company, or by the proprietors of one-third of the shares actually subscribed, or the legal representatives or proprietors; *Provided, however,* That no meeting of the said company shall be legal or valid, unless a quorum shall be formed, consisting of the majority of the members of said company, or of the proprietors of at least two-thirds of the number of shares actually subscribed for, their legal representatives, successors, or proxies, nor unless the time of such meeting be previously advertised, for three weeks successively, in one or more gazettes in the district of Columbia; and the said company shall have power, at any meeting legally called and constituted, in pursuance of this act, to displace any of their directors or officers, and to supply, by a new election, all vacancies that may happen among the directors or officers of the company; and a majority of the said directors may provisionally supply, by their own election, any vacancies that may happen among the number of directors, or among the number of the officers of the company, and the person so elected, by the said directors, may continue in office till the next legal meeting of the company.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of each share shall be paid by instalments of ten dollars, at such time as the said company shall direct; and in case any instalment or instalments shall not be paid, at the time appointed by the said company, or within ten days thereafter, the same may be recovered in the name of the said company, by warrant from a justice of the peace, if the amount due shall not exceed twenty dollars, and if the sum so due shall exceed twenty dollars the same may be recovered by motion in the name of the said company, on ten days' notice, in any court of record in the county or district where the debtor should be found; and in all such warrants and motions, the certificate of the clerk of the said company, authenticated by the president, under the common seal of the said company, shall be conclusive evidence of the defendant's being a member of the company, and prima facia evidence of the amount due on the shares held by such defendant; and if such instalment be not paid within sixty days after the time limited for the payment of the same, and advertisement for four weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published in the district of Columbia, the president and directors of the said company may proceed to forfeit, for the use of the company, the share or shares of the person or persons so failing to pay.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the said company be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, over the eastern branch, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, east, in the city of Washington, and the land of William Marbury, on the opposite shore of the said eastern branch, a good and sufficient bridge, at least twenty-five feet wide, of sound and suitable materials, and in all respects adequate for the passage of travellers, horses, cattle, and carriages, with a secure railing on each side, at least four feet high.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the said company shall cause to be built, and kept and maintained in good repair, a convenient and sufficient draw, or passage way, at least thirty feet wide, in the said bridge, over the main channel of the branch, for the passing and repassing of vessels, by day and by night. And the said company shall, at their own cost, and without toll, cause the said draw or passage way to be hoisted, or removed, without delay, for the passage of all vessels, with masts, that are unable to pass under the s[illegible]; and if, through the unskillfulness or negligence of the person or persons employed by the said company to hoist or remove the said draw, any vessel shall be unjustly or unreasonably hindered or delayed, or shall be damaged in her hull, spars, or rigging, in passing the said draw, the said company shall be liable to the master, or the owner or owners of such vessel, for damages, at the rate of six cents per ton of such vessel, for each and every hour such vessel shall be hindered or delayed, and for all damages in her hull, masts, and rigging, as aforesaid, to be ascertained and recovered in a special action on the case, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as the said bridge shall be erected and built, and completed as required by this act, the said company shall be entitled to demand and receive, by their proper agents, servants, or officers, tolls at the following rates, viz. for each foot passenger, three cents; for each person and a horse, six and one quarter of a cent; for carriages, wagons, or carts, seven cents for each wheel, and three cents for each horse, mule, or ox, drawing the same; for every other horse or mule, three cents; for cattle, three cents per head; for hogs and sheep, two cents each; *Provided,* That no toll shall be exacted at the said bridge, for the passage of any wagon or carriage, laden with the property of the United States, or for the drivers thereof, or for the passage of any troops of the United States, or the militia of any state, or of the district of Columbia, marching in a body, or any cannon, or military equipments, belonging to the United States: *Provided also,* That if the number of two hundred shares shall not be subscribed within one year from the time of opening subscription books by the commissioners, as hereinbefore directed; or if the said bridge be not erected and built, and finished and completed, by this act, within three years from and after the first day of October next; or if it should remain, at any time thereafter, so out of repair for two years, as to be unsafe for travelling, then, and in that case, all the powers, authority, privileges, emoluments, and immunities, whatsoever, by this act granted to the said company, shall cease and determine, and shall become absolutely forfeited.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

## Gen. Bolivar's Speech

TO THE CONGRESS OF VENEZUELA.

[CONTINUED.]

In elections every thing ought not to be left to chance and hazard, for the public is easier deceived than nature perfected by art, and although it be a fact, that these senators will not proceed from the womb of virtue, it is equally true, that they will come forth endowed with a most finished education. The Liberators of Venezuela are moreover entitled to hold forever a high rank in the Republic, which is indebted to them for existence, and I do believe that posterity would observe with regret the extinction of the illustrious names of its first benefactors. I will say further, that it is for the public interest, that it is for the National honour, and that it is due from the gratitude of Venezuela, to preserve in honour to the latest posterity, a race of virtuous, prudent, and valiant men, who overcoming every obstacle have established the Republic at the expence of the most heroic sacrifices; and, if the People of Venezuela do not applaud and rejoice at the elevation of its benefactors, they are unworthy to be free, and never will be so.

An hereditary Senate, I say again, will be the fundamental basis of the Legislative power, and consequently the basis of the whole government. It will act equally as a counterpoise to the Government and the people, and will be an intermediate Authority to deaden the arrows which these perpetual rivals are constantly shooting at each other.

In all contests the interpositions of a third person becomes the means of reconciliation, and thus will the Senate of Venezuela be the cement of the delicate edifice so liable to violent concussions.—It will be the means of calming the fury and maintaining the harmony betwixt the Members and the Head of this political body. Nothing can corrupt a Legislative Body invested with the lightest honours; dependent on itself alone, without fearing any thing from the people, or expecting any thing from the government whose only object is to repress every tendency to evil, and to encourage every attempt at good, and which is deeply interested in the existence of a society with which it shares adversity and prosperity.

It has been most justly remarked, that the British House of Peers is invaluable to the nation, as forming a bulwark to the Liberties of the People; and I dare add, that the Senate of Venezuela will not only be a bulwark to Liberty, but a help to render the Republic perpetual.

The Executive power in Great Britain is invested with all the Sovereign Authority fitted to it, but it is also circumscribed by a triple line of ditches, barriers, and palisades. The Sovereign is indeed the head of the Government, but his Ministers and Officers depend more on the Laws than on his Authority, because they are personally responsible, and from that responsibility not even Royal Authority can exempt them. He is commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, he makes Peace and declares War, but it is the Parliament alone which votes annually the supplies. For neutralising his Power, the person of the King is inviolable and sacred; whilst his head is left free, his hands are bound. The Sovereign of Britain has three formidable rivals, the Cabinet which is responsible to the People and to Parliament; the House of Peers, which protects the interests of the People, as representing the Nobility of which it is composed; and the House of Commons, the origin of the British Public; as the Judges are moreover responsible for the due fulfilment of the Laws, they adhere strictly to them, and the Administrators of the public money being accountable not only for their own violation of duty, but even for what the Government may do, guard against misapplication.

The more the nature of the Executive Power in Britain is examined, the more will you be inclined to think it the most perfect model for either a Monarchy, an Aristocracy, or a Democracy. In Venezuela let the executive Power be exercised by a President, appointed by the People or their Representatives, and we shall then have taken a long stride towards National felicity.

Whoever the Citizen may be that may fill that situation, he will be supported by the Constitution; authorised to do good, he cannot do evil, for submitting to the laws his Ministers will co-operate with him, and should he on the contrary attempt to infringe them, his own Ministers will leave him insulated in the midst of the Republic, and will even impeach him to the Senate. The Ministers being responsible for such offences as may be committed are the persons that govern, and it is not the least advantage of the system, that those more immediately exercising the functions of the Executive Power, take an interesting and active part in the deliberations of the Government and consider their duties as personal.

It may happen that the President may not be a man of great talents or virtues, and notwithstanding the want of those essential qualities he may still perform the duties of his situation in a satisfactory manner, because in such case the Ministry doing every thing itself, bears the burthen of the State. However exorbitant the Authority of Executive Power in Great Britain may appear, it would not perhaps be too great in the Republic of Venezuela; here the Congress has bound both the hands and heads of the Magistrates, and has assumed a portion of the Executive functions, contrary to the maxim of Montesquieu, who says, that a representative body ought not to take upon itself an active principle; it ought to make laws and see those executed which it does make. Nothing is so dangerous to a people as a weak Executive, and if it has been deemed necessary to endow it with so many attributes in a monarchy, how infinitely more indispensible would it be in a republic. Let us fix our attention to this difference, and we shall find that the equilibrium of power ought to be distributed in two ways. In a Republic the Executive ought to be the strongest, because every thing conspires against it; and on the other hand in a Monarchy the Legislative ought to be the most powerful, as every thing unites in favor of the Sovereign. The veneration, which people bear for a regal magistracy, is a proof of its influence in augmenting the superstitious respect paid to that species of authority. The splendor of the Throne, Crown, and People, the formidable support given by the nobility, the immense riches acquired by generations of the same dynasty, and the fraternal protection afforded by Kings to each other, are considerable advantages militating in favor of royal authority, and render it almost unlimited. Those very advantages are a reason why a Republican Magistrate should be endowed with greater power than that possessed by a Constitutional Prince.

A republican magistrate is an insulated individual in the midst of society, entrusted with the duty of curbing the impetus of the people towards licentiousness, and the propensity of Judges and Administrators to an abuse of the laws. Such a one, with regard to the legislative body, the senate, and the people, is a single individual resisting the combined attack of the opinions, the interests, and passions of society, which, according to what Carnot says, is constantly striving betwixt the desire of governing and that of not being subject to any authority. He is in short one atlas opposed to a multitude of others. The only corrective to such weakness is a vigorous and suitable resistance to the opposition made to the executive power by the legislative body and people of a republic. If the Executive do not posses the means of exercising all the authority properly placed at its disposal, it becomes null, and the government expires, leaving anarchy, usurpation, and tyranny as its heirs and successors.

Let the whole system of Government therefore be strengthened, and the equilibrium established in such a manner, that it cannot be overturned, or its refinement become a cause of decay. As no form of Government is so weak as a Democracy, its Constitution ought to be as solid as possible, and its institutions conducive to stability. If such be not the case, we may reckon on having only a Government on trial, and not a permanent system; and, on having a wavering, tumultuous, and anarchical community, and not a social establishment in which happiness, peace and justice reign.

*Legislators!*—Let us not be presumptuous, but moderate in our pretensions. It is by no means likely that we can do what has never yet been accomplished by any of the human race, what the greatest and wisest Nations have never effected. Undefined Liberty, and absolute Democracy are the rocks on which Republican hopes and expectations have been wrecked.

Take a view of the Republics of antiquity, or those of modern times, and of those rising into existence, and you will find that almost all have been frustrated in their attempts. The men who aim at legitimate institutions and social perfection, are undoubtedly deserving of every praise; but, who can say that mankind possesses complete wisdom, or that they practise all the virtues which the union of power and justice imperatively demand? Angels, and not men, can only exist free, peaceable, and happy, in the exercise of sovereign power.

Whilst the people of Venezuela exercise the rights they lawfully enjoy—let us moderate the excessive pretensions which an incompetent form of government might suggest—and let us give up that federal system which does not suit us—let us get clear of the triumvirate executive power, and concenter it in one President—and let us commit to him sufficient authority to enable him to resist the inconveniences arising from our recent situation, from the state of warfare we have been suffering under, and from the kind of foreign and domestic enemies we have had to deal with, and with whom we shall still have to contend for a length of time. Let the legislative power resign the attributes belonging to the executive, and acquire nevertheless fresh consistency, and fresh influence in the equilibrium of authority. Let the courts of justice be reformed by the permanency and independence of the judges, by the establishment of juries, and of civil and criminal codes, not dictated by antiquity nor by conquering kings, but by the voice of nature, by the cry of justice, and by the genius of wisdom.

It is my anxious wish, that every part of the Government and Administration should acquire that degree of vigour, which can alone sustain a due equilibrium not simply amongst the members of the Government, but even amongst the various ranks of which society is comed. It would not signify, were the springs of a political system to be relaxed, if that relaxation did not occasion the dissolution of the social body, and the ruin of those associated. The cries of the human race in the field of battle and in tumultuous assemblies, appeal to Heaven against those inconsiderate and blind Legislators, who have thought they could with impunity make trials of chimerical instructions. All the nations on earth have sought after Liberty, some by arms, and others by Laws, passing alternately from anarchy to despotism, or from despotism to anarchy, but very few have been satisfied with moderate attainments, or adopted Constitutions conformable to their means, nature and circumstances.

Let us not attempt what is impossible, least by endeavoring to rise too high in the Regions of Liberty, we fall into the abyss of tyranny. From absolute Liberty there is always a descent to absolute Power, and the medium betwixt the two extremes is supreme social liberty. Abstract ideas give rise to the pernicious idea of unlimited liberty. Let us so act, that the power of the People be restrained within the limits pointed out by reason and interest; that the National will be curbed by a just Authority; and that a civil and criminal Legislation, analagous to our Constitution, govern imperatively the Judicial Power; in which case an equilibrium will exist, and those differences and discords avoided which would embarass the concerns of State, as well as that species of complication which shackles instead of uniting society.

To form a stable Government, a National feeling is required possessing an uniform inclination towards two principal points, regulating public will, and limiting public authority, the bounds of which are difficult to be assigned, but it may be supposed that the best rule for our direction, is reciprocal restriction and consecration, so that there may be the least friction possible betwixt Legitimate Will and Legitimate Power.

Love of country, Laws, and Magistrates, ought to be the ruling passion in the breast of every Republican. Venezuelans love their country but not its Laws, because they are bad, and the source of evil, and as little could they respect their Magistrates, as the old ones were wicked, and the new ones are hardly known in the career they have commenced. If a sacred respect does not exist for country, laws, and constituted authorities, society is a state of confusion, an abyss, and a conflict of man with man, and of body with body.

To save our incipient Republic from such a chaos, all our moral powers will be insufficient, unless we melt the whole People down into one mass; the composition of the government is a whole, the Legislation is a whole, and National feelings is a whole. Unity, Unity, Unity, ought to be our device. The blood of our citizens is various; let us mix it to make it one; our constitution has divided Authority, let us agree to unite it: our Laws are the sad remains of all ancient and modern Despotisms, let the monstrous structure be demolished, let it fall, and withdrawing from its ruins, let us erect a Temple of Justice, and under the auspices of its sacred influence, let us dictate a Code of Venezuelan Laws.—Should we wish to consult records and models of Legislation,—Great Britain, France, and North-America, present us with admirable ones.

Popular education ought to be the first care of the Congress' paternal regard. Morals and knowledge are the cardinal points of a Republic, and morals and knowledge are what we most want.

Let us take from Athens her Areopagus, and the guardians of customs and Laws; let us take from Rome her censors and domestic Tribunals, and forming a holy alliance of those moral institutions—let us renew on earth the idea of a people not contented with being free and powerful, but which desires also to be virtuous.

Let us take from Sparta her austere establishments, and form from those three springs a reservoir of virtue.

Let us give our Republic a fourth Power with Authority to preside over the infancy and hearts of men—public spirit, good habits, and Republican morality. Let us constitute this Areopagus to watch over the education of youth and National instruction, to purify whatever may be corrupt in the Republic—to impeach ingratitude, egotism, lukewarmness in the Country's cause, sloth, and idleness—and to pass judgment on the first grants of corruption and pernicious example.

We should correct manners with moral pain, the same as the law punishes crime with corporal, not only what may offend, but what may ridicule; not only what may assault, but what may weeken, and not only what may violate the constitution, but whatever may infringe on public decency.

The jurisdiction of this really sacred Tribunal ought to be effective in every thing regarding education and instruction, and only deliberative as to pains and punishments; and thus its annals and records, in which will be inscribed its acts, and deliberations, and the moral principles and actions of citizens, will be the registers of virtue and vice. Registers which the people will consult in their elections, the magistrates in their determinations, and the judges in their decisions. Such an institution, however chimerical it may appear, is infinitely easier to realise, than others of less utility to mankind established by some ancient and modern Legislators.

*Legislators!* By the project of the constitution, which I respectfully submit to your consideratian, you will discover the feeling by which it was dictated.

In proposing the division of our citizens into active and passive, I have endeavored to excite national prosperity by industry's two great springs—labour and knowledge. Stimulated by those two powerful causes, the greatest difficulties may be overcome, and men made respectable and happy.

In imposing equitable and prudent restrictions on the primary and electoral assemblies, the first barrier is opposed to popular licentiousness, and thereby those injurious and tumultuous meetings avoided, which at all times have given rise to prejudicial consequences in the election, and which have of course been entailed on the magistrates and the government, as the primordial act is generative of either the liberty or slavery of a people.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## THE PRESS.

It is one of the most important duties of the press, (says the Delaware Watchman) to correct, as far as possible, the popular habit of running mad with consternation on the occurrence of banking and commercial emergencies; it is nonsense to throw one's valuables out of the window at the first cry of fire; the speculators, the plundering vermin that infest society, have too many means of fattening upon our distresses, without our voluntary sacrifices.—*Nat. Intel.*

## MASONIC.

### PRAYER,

Pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Ward, at the Episcopal Church, on the 24th inst. being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

Almighty God! our Creator, our Preserver, our Infinite Benefactor, our Father, and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ—with love, with reverence, and with gratitude of soul, we, thy children and servants, would confidently approach thee at this time, to supplicate the continuance of thy favors, and to thank thee for the manifold tokens of thy paternal regard, evinced in our formation with such noble capacities, and in the various means of their exercise, to thy glory, to our own individual happiness, and to the happiness of those who partake with us in the same common nature, with whom we are connected by consanguinity, by affection, by friendship, by society, by similarity of sentiment, by the like previous faith in the atonement of thy incarnate Son, and in the glorious promises of an incorruptible inheritance through the merits of his precious blood.

May we duly feel and confess our unworthiness of such exalted privileges; and while we penitently acknowledge the waywardness of our lives, may we look up to thee with full and cheering confidence that thou art atways ready to pardon, and to continue the conditions of thy paternal love. Enable us to forsake every devious and destructive path, and to pursue the salutary way of thy commandments with joyful and undeviating steps. Fix in our minds a full and operative sense of our responsibily to thee, for the improvement of our talents, for the exercise of devotion, of love, of gratitude, of piety, to thee—of sympathy, of kindness and charity, towards our fellow men.

May we realize both the importance and necessity of a continual advancement in knowledge and in science, and in an acquaintance with our various duties as inhabitants of this world, and candidates for thy future and eternal favor.

In dependence upon thy fatherly goodness, may we look up to thee amidst the multiform transactions and events of life, for wisdom to direct, and for strength in all things to accomplish thy sacred will.

Enable us fully to receive the word of truth and salvation, which thou hast mercifully inspired, and sent unto us, preaching peace by Jesus Christ—that he is the way, the truth, and the life, of all who obey him. May we sincerely and diligently listen to the precepts, the admonitions, the invitations, and the threatenings of thy perfect law; and may they become effectual to the conversion of our souls to thee our God.

May the examples of thy faithful servants, exhibited in the bright pages of thy everlasting truth, excite us to imitate their virtues, and to seek as our chief object, the accomplishment of all those glorious promises which have been fulfilled in them.

May the light of that excellent character, whose fidelity in well-doing was so unshaken, and whose exalted virtues we have assembled to commemorate upon this anniversary, shine upon our hearts, and warm them with fervent love to thee, to thy Son, our only Saviour, and to our associates in the common duties, joys and sorrows of frail mortality. May it firmly attach us to the cause of genuine religion, of virtue, and benevolence. May we ever conduct from principle, from a sense of the fitness of obedience to the dictates of our own conscience, and to the counsels of thy sacred word.—Let the zeal and fidelity with which thy holy baptist called men to repentance and righteousness of life, with which he prepared the way for the reception of thy grace and salvation, freely tendered through thy immaculate Son, constrain us continually to exert ourselves in the cause of truth, of virtue, of piety, and human happiness.

May the comfort, the prosperity, the felicity of our brethren, constantly receive our care, our solicitude, and the full application of our ability to advise, to direct, to encourage, to comfort and relieve. May our hearts, refined and warmed by grace, glow with brotherly love, with sympathy, with compassion, and mutual affection.

May the diffusive spirit of our sublime & holy religion, our profession as disciples of him who is the essence & fountain of benevolence, incline us to be kind, tender-hearted, and peaceable, ever disposed to make due allowance for the weakness, the mistakes, the errors, and the transgressions of those who are engaged in the same spiritual service, who bow themselves in worship before the same Majestic Being, and who acknowledge the same Redeemer and Saviour of the world.

Dispel from our minds by the beams of thy celestial truth, all bigotry, superstition, and self-conceit.

May we be sincere, intelligent, and candid, ever anxious to advance in faith, in knowledge, and in virtue. Fill our hearts with penitence, with charity, with pious affections, with every sentiment calculated to render us christians, indeed. Let the benedictions and plenitude of thy grace, be shed upon our common country. Preserve from deterioration, our civil institutions, our seminaries of learning and our means of education, our civil and social habits. May we have enlightened and upright legislators, compassionate and conscientious executors, and may we enjoy the blessings of freedom, of right, of security, in our persons, in our property, and in our friends. Continue to us the liberty of conscience, of investigation, of paying our homage to thee, without molestation. Give us a spirit of economy, of christian simplicity, of fidelity to our engagements, of diligence in our several callings, and crown our lawful undertakings with success. Bless, individually and collectively, the ancient society which has this day convened in various parts of the civilized world, to cultivate a spirit of humanity, of philanthrophy, of mutual affection, of operative religion, of compassion to the friendless, the widow, and the orphan. Give them the genuine spirit of their order. May their good deeds silence the voice of reproach, and compel those who are unacquainted with their ruling principles, to acknowledge their value. May they diligently follow the bright example of that excellent character, who was sent to prepare the way before thy incarnate and spotless son.—Whatsoever things are true—whatsoever things are honest—whatsoever things are lovely—whatsoever things are of good report; these may they cherish—these may they pursue, without intermission. May they beneficially exemplify their principles by union, by harmony, by brotherly affection, by a lively interest in whatever relates to the order and amelioration of civil, social and religious society, and to the elevation and expansion of the rational mind. May they co-operate in building the temple of science, of pure morals, and of genuine christianity.

Fellow laborers, under one master in the same glorious work, may they be guided by wisdom, and cemented by love, till their work shall be finished, and they translated to inhabit and admire forever the house and temple of the living God, the Supreme Architect of countless systems and glorious worlds.

Smile graciously upon us, thy children, while we wait in thy presence. May we be serious, penitent, and grateful to thee, for all thy mercies. May our hearts glow with the pure flame of devotion, of love to thee and to each other.

Let thy grace abide upon thy servant, whose office requires him to speak in thy name, concerning our best and permanent interests. May his soul be alive to the good of society, of individuals, and to the interests of true religion.—May he set forth thy truth, with seriousness, with simplicity, and gentleness. May it appear beautiful and lovely, and may it be approved by all who hear it. May his labor this day, be crowned and blessed in the increase of piety, of philanthropy, of practical knowledge, of sympathy, of activity in well-doing. May he build upon the true foundation, which neither time nor eternity can remove. May his materials be those which have been provided by the master builder of the world, and may they be so squared and planned, as to exhibit a firm and regular fabric, which shall be approved in the world to come.

Accept, our gracious Parent, the thanksgivings of our hearts, for the countless blessings of thy providence and grace. We bless thy almighty goodness, in giving us a rational and immortal soul, in providing for its improvement here, and felicity hereafter. We pour out the unfeigned gratitude of our souls, for the free and unmerited gift of thy Son, to open the way for our escape from the dread effects of thy just displeasure. We thank thee for the salutary agency of thy divine spirit upon our minds—for his illumination, admonitions, encouragement, and consolations. May we daily call to mind all thy mercies. May our whole conduct be worthy of thy children, thy servants and the disciples of thy son. For what we are—for what we have enjoyed, and for what we are encouraged to expect on earth; and when we are removed from our mortal scenes, dispose us ever to ascribe the glory to thee, through the merits of the Redeemer whom thou hast given us. Amen.

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### SERMON,

Delivered by the Rev. C. W. Cloud, at the same place, and on the same occasion.

ISAAH, 42, & 16.

"I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known; I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight:—these things will I do unto them, and not forsake them."

These expressions of divine inspiration, my brethren, point at one and the same time, to the lapsed and fallen state of man, and to the goodness of God in their recovery.

The blindness and ignorance alleged in our text to the sons of Adam, are facts full in point, and go far to prove, incontrovertibly, that men in their present natural state, are not the happy, the enlightened, the Godlike beings, they were, when pronounced by the great Maker and Inspector of Heaven and Earth, very good.

If we want further proof of this melancholy fact, we need only appeal to our daily experience, mixt with multiplied natural evils, such as are common to men, where we find connected with blindness and ignorance, a numerous train of destructive consequences, calculated to annoy our present enjoyment, and to consummate our future destruction; and all this as the just reward of our former disobedience. Then blame not your Maker, who answers thus for himself in Milton:—

"———— Man will fall—
He and his faithless progeny. Whose fault?
Whose but his own? Ingrate, he had of me
All he could have; I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
Such I created all the etherial Powers
And Spriits, both them who stood, and them who fail'd;
Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Not free, what proof could they have giv'n sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith or love,
Where only what they needs must do appear'd,
Not what they would? what praise could they receive?
What pleasure I from such obedience paid,
When will and reason (reason also is choice)
Useless and vain, of freedom both despoil'd,
Made passive both, had served necessity,
Not me? They therefore as to right belong'd,
So were created, nor justly accuse
Their Maker, or making, or their fate,
As if predestination over-rul'd
Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree
Or high foreknowledge; they themselves decreed
Their own revolt, not I: If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain, unforeknown.

Thus while we remember and repent of our sins that have separated between us and our God, and have immerged us into blindness, into ignorance, and into moral death, we are compelled to charge ourselves with the cause of our ruin, and justify the ways of God to man—who says, "I will bring the blind by a way they knew not; I will lead them in paths they have not known"—then man shall not quite be lost, but saved, who will consent to be lead by him, who has promised to make darkness light before him, and crooked things straight.

The expression of our text implies consent and willingness on the part of the candidate, so that man shall be blest as far as man permits, since Heaven has armed him with this illustrious though tremendous power to counteract his own most gracious ends. Heaven wills our happiness—allows our doom—invites us ardently, but not compels;—Heaven but persuades, almighty man decrees. If ye are willing and obedient, says the divine inspiration to man, Ye shall eat the good of the land, and he who has promised to bring the blind by a way that they knew not, may be safely trusted in as a faithful leader; and his name is called Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. The means that he has provided to effect the good he has promised to men, are by us to be regarded as entirely efficient, and of divine origin—whether it be revelation that informs our mind, or whether it be religion that binds us to God, or whether it be masonry that unites us to one another, or whether we consider them all together, we are bound to consider every good and perfect gift as coming from God, and designed to lead us, in paths we have not known, back to the divine source from whence they originate.

It is by revelation, my brethren, that we know the will of God respecting us, and this is the means by which we have been lead in paths that we know not. It is through this medium we have learnt that God so loved the world as to give his only begotten son to die, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish. Revelation teaches us, the doctrine of the creation and of the fall of man, and of his redemption through Jesus Christ, who is also the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, and to whom St. John the Baptist, (whose memory we this day celebrate,) was a harbinger—a morning star, that proclaimed the near approach of the Son of Righteousness, in whose borrowed light the prophets and holy men of old had shone as his agents, leading the blind in the way of righteousness and peace.—St. John who was a patron of masonry, occupied a very distinguished rank in society. His dispensation served as a twilight between the darker ages, and the ushering in of the great Luminary of Heaven and Eearth, who in due time was manifested in the flesh to take away the sin of the world. It is said of him (St. John) at his birth, "and thou child shalt be called the prophet of the highest, for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord, to prepare his ways to give the knowlege of salvation by the remission of sins; through the tender mercy of God, whereby the day spring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace." John says of himself, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight in the desert." Jesus Christ says of him, that of all the prophets born of women, there is not a greater than John the Baptist. He dwelt in the wilderness—he preached repentance—he proclaimed the advent of Jesus Christ, and pointed to him as the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world, that maketh darkness light and crooked things straight, and promises never to forsake those who put their trust in him—he introduces his gospel as a correct rule of faith and practice in all matters of religion, teaching us thereby to do unto all men as we would they should do unto us, which doctrine is also a prominent feature in the science of masonry, by which divine revelation is recognized and traditionally illustrated, so that the faithful mason enjoys all the benefit of this chief corner stone, which has been too frequently set at naught by those who are unskilful in the *word* of life.

While the faithful mason, as the true christain, puts his trust in *God*, he is safely lead in paths that he knew not—he sees the glorious light of divine revelation, by which he is enabled to *pass* the rugged storms of life, and is *raised* to favor with God and man; and his strict conformity to the revealed *word* of God, entitles him to *marked* distinction among his brethren, and to that *badge* of honor worn only by the worthy; and when his work is done on earth, and he is called to lay aside the working tools of his profession, and to behold the glory of God, revealed in the face of Jesus Christ, his leader and saviour, by whom he has been conducted around this circle of life and duty, and, who has said to the moral world as He did to the natural—"Let there be Light, and there was Light," he cheerfully joins in celebrating this cap stone of his salvation, and bows himself with his face to the pavement, as the ancients did, and worships and praises the Lord, saying *he is good, for his mercy endureth forever.* Thus *humbly* does he enter through the living arch, into the sanctum sanctorum of the heavenly temple, to dwell forever with Him who has promised to do these things for him and not forsake him.

This hope, my brethren, we may have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the vale, whither our forerunner is for us entered; even Jesus made an High Priest for ever after the order of Melchisidec—who also is able to save them to the uttermost, who come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. Then let us, my brethren, consent to put our trust in him, and to be lead by him in paths that we have not known, that darkness may be light before us and crooked things straight. Thus shall the glory of the Lord shine round about us, and the angel of his peace proclaim within our breasts, Peace with God, and good will to all mankind. Then should all behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, as free, not using our liberty as a cloak for maliciousness, but as servants of the most high, honoring all men, loving the brotherhood, and fearing God. Then should we be able to say to the christians, we are of your own kindred, and sprang from the same noble family; and being led by the same star in the east, the same light, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, we are, like you, engaged under the same divine master, in rebuilding the temple of purity and innocence, which sin at first destroyed, and at whose destruction we were taken captives and sent into the Babylon of darkness; but having heard the proclamation of release, we have been brought by a way we knew not—we have been lead in paths we had not known—darkness has been made light before us, and crooked things straight. All these things have been done unto us, by him who has promised not to forsake us.

With these promises, and with these hopes, my brothers, let us give all diligence to make our calling and election sure. And while we recognize our divine leader, and admire the virtuous and holy life of his Saint, and our brother, (John the Baptist) let it be our care, faithfully to follow the instructions, and promptly to obey the commands, of Him, who has graciously vouchsafed to offer us deliverance, leading us through the rough ways of life, while we imitate the virtues of his faithful servants, bringing forth fruits meet for repentance, and growing up in holiness from little children to young men, and from young men to fathers in Christ, our Saviour, our High Priest, our God; the Alpha and Omega the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last. Blessed are they who do his commands, that they may have a right to the tree of life, and enter thro' the gates into the city, the holy temple, the house not made with hands, the grand lodge above, eternal in the heavens.—The benevolence, the charity, the philanthropy, and the ultimate glory represented in the gospel, and inculcated in the science of masonry, are all engaged, to invite, to persuade, and to lead men in the paths of peace, of holiness, and of eternal life.

The example of St. John, and of all the holy men of old, servants of God, and patrons of masonry, serve as so many incentives to prompt us to the performance of the important duties we owe to ourselves, to our brethren, and to our God; so that there appears to be nothing left undone on the part of our divine leader, to effect what he has promised to do, for the fallen sons of Adam. And shall he be left to complain of us, that we will not come unto him that we might have life?—that we reject the light, lest our deeds should be reproved? that we love darkness rather than light? that he has stretched out his hands all the day long to a wicked and disobedient people, who are determined to choose death in the error of their ways, and heap up wrath against themselves, to be revealed on the day of retribution? Forbid it Masonry! forbid it Christianity! forbid it Heaven! forbid it Almighty God! and have compassion on the children of thy creation, granting us wisdom to know and serve thee aright. Fulfil, we beseech thee, the divine promise thou wert pleased to make—bring us by a way we knew not—lead us in the paths of peace, of charity, of holiness, and of heaven; and when we are called to stand before our Chief Overseer, and the deeds done in the body are to be tried by the square of justice, may we be accepted through Jesus Christ our Leader, and our Saviour.—Amen.

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NORFOLK, JUNE 11.

The United States' ship John Adams, under the command of Commodore Perry, is at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay. The John Adams is expected to sail this day on a cruize, with sealed orders, and will be joined off the coast by the Ontario, from New York; and the Constellation and Peacock, now fitting out at Gosport, are to follow as soon as they can be got ready. The squadron, when united, is to be commanded by Commodore Perry, who will then hoist his bread pendant on board the Constellation.

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The three Indians who murdered Messrs. Wood and Bishop, on the Portage river, in Ohio, have been arrested and tried, and two of them convicted of murder, before the court of common pleas, held at Norwalk (Ohio)—they are to be hung on the first day of July next. The third, a lad of 16 years, was acquitted.

### WINCHESTER BANK.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Winchester Commercial Bank, held at Dudley's Inn, on the 12th June, 1819, pursuant to a notice given agreeably to law, in the Kentucky Advertiser, published in Winchester; and the Western Citizen, published in Paris. There being present, 84 stockholders & proxies, representing eleven hundred and eighty-seven shares; and entitled, when scaled (according to the act of assembly) to five hundred and twenty votes. George Webb was appointed chairman, and Willis R. Smith, Secretary.

On motion of Micah Taul, the following resolution was adopted—Yeas, 300; Noes, 220.

*Resolved*, That the president and directors of the bank, be, and they are hereby instructed to take the most effectual measures to close the concerns of the same; having due regard as well to the interest of the stockholders, as to the debtors of the bank, with a view to an early surrender of the charter.

GEORGE WEBB, Ch'm.

Willis R. Smith, Sec.

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WASHINGTON, JUNE 16.

*An Indian War brewing.*—A letter from a gentleman at Belle Point, on the Arkansaw, to another in this city, says, that the Cherokee and Osage Indians ore on the eve of another war. That the Cherokees are the aggressors, it is said, there is no doubt. They had, within a few days, stolen forty horses from the Osages; and, in taking them home, they killed four men, and wounded several more. This mode of procedure is looked upon by the Osage nation as a war measure, and justly. There are a number of the more northern Indians who are urging the Osages to war, and offer them assistance, &c. It is said Major Bradford, of the rifle regiment who commands at Fort Smith, sent word to them, if there was a war to be carried on, he must have a hand in it, and that they must and should suspend hostilities until they heard from him. He was to hold a council with them in a few days.

*Nat. Int.*

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NEW YORK, JUNE 23.

Accounts are received at Montreal, that eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a proportional addition to the marines and seamen on the lakes, are on their way from Great Britain to Canada. Various conjectures are entertained as to the object of this movement. One states that it proceeds from the high-toned replies of the United States' government, in the explanation demanded by Great Britain on the Arbuthnot and Ambrister business.

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From the Missouri Intelligencer.

Arrived at this place on the 28th inst. from St. Louis, the Steam Boat Independence, capt. Nelson, of Louisville, K.

The safe arrival of the Independence cannot fail to correct the opinion formed by many that the Missouri could not be navigated by steam boats. It requires attention only to be navigated with as much safety, and nearly as great expedition as the Mississippi or Ohio; this boat having performed the trip, (a distance of 200 miles) in 24 sailing hours.

This being the first steam boat that ever ascended the Missouri, it was welcomed by acclamations, &c. from every settlement along its banks, and was viewed on her arrival by admiring hundreds, who considered this as the commencement of their future prosperity.

A PASSENGER.

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The citizens of Philadelphia and New York are filled with a very natural alarm at the prevalence of Canine madness. It was not until one or two human victims had suffered the death that inevitably attends this horrible malady, that measures were taken to arrest its progress. Shall we, and the citizens of all those places which have yet escaped, wait a similar admonition.—*Nat. Intel.*

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A letter from Gibraltar, of April 3, to the editors of the Norfolk Herald, states that the Governor of that place had received from the Governor of Cadiz a peremptory demand for the surrender of Mr. Wm. D. Robinson, who, it will be recollected, had not long before made his escape from the Spaniards, and taken refuge in Gibraltar. It was not known how Governor Don would treat the demand.—*Ib.*

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## South American Affairs.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

The following abstract of information very lately received, verbally and by letter, from persons of the highest respectability in Angostura and the West India Islands, is entitled to implicit credit. It is furnished solely for the gratification of citizens interested in the cause of South American Independence, more especially in that of Venezuela.

Two brilliant affairs have lately taken place between detachments from the respective armies in the neighborhood of Aranca river, in the province of Barinas; both of which terminated in favor of the independents. In the first, col. Pigott, a foreign officer of merit, greatly distinguished himself—having had two horses killed under him. Suffice it to say, that the Royalists were driven from their position.

Gen. Paez, commander of the cavalry, composed of the free people of color and blacks of the plains, called Llaneros, had repeatedly solicited from Gen. Bolivar to attack the enemy's camp, with a select band of volunteers, but was as often refused. The attack appeared too hazardous and partial to justify approbation; and that officer, instructed by experience, resolved not to hazard the reduction of his force by detachment. The Fabian, or Washingtonian system, in short, was adopted; and the President of the Republic seemed inflexible in maintaing it.

He would not risk a decisive battle with half his army; but await the co-operation of the expedition from Margaritta. Nevertheless, he yielded to the importunities of Paez, and allowed him for once to indulge in his chivalrous projects. Thus licenced, that officer required 150 volunteers, his own guard of honour included. It is unnecessary to state, that the summon was received with acclamations. For lieutenant colonels and colonels, and seventy captains, immediately joined their leader.

A Prussian Colonel had touched at Trinidad, on his way to Bolivar's camp. He is instructed to tender him the services of 4000 Prussian troops, on condition that he would allow the merchants of *Hamburg*, &c. to export with them, as great a quantity of merchandize as they pleased—*duty free*.

The British sloop of war Fly, reports, that 1000 Tyrolese troops had also reached Margarita from Europe, and that the expedition (which was nearly ready for sea) would consist of 2500 European and 3000 native troops. They are well equipped, and appeared in high spirits.

Cumana was said to be in a state of starvation. We ought to have mentioned in the proper place, that in the defeat of general Latorre's division, by the patriots, an interesting correspondence with Morillo, was taken by the victors. From this it appears, that an expedition from Lima menaced New Greneda. One account states, that an invading army had actually entered it, and that the Spaniards were flying in all directions.

The congress were engaged in administering public affairs; and, if we can judge by appearances, their deliberations will result in the formation of a constitution of civil government, as free and as liberal as can be established in that country, under present circumstances.

It is probable, that within a few months, the royal forces will be expelled from Venezuela. But, we desist from speculation, and leave time to unfold events.

The government of Venezuela appeared inclined to encourage the improvement of the soil by industrious emigrants. The island of Faxardo, in the Oronoco, has been ceded to an English gentleman, on condition of cultivating it. The congress, we understand, have also authorized the introduction of a steamboat or steam-boats, regardless of the monopoly promised or decreed to Admiral Brion. Deputies from a couple of English societies had arrived at the seat of government in Guayana, to solicit the grant of an immense tract of lands or, as some say, the privilege of cultivating that whole province, entirely for the benefit of Venezuela. What success would attend an application so modest and disinterested, we cannot absolutely predict.

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*From the Louisiana Herald.*

### GENERAL MINA—ALIVE!

We learn from a friend of ours lately returned from the province of Texas, the following circumstances relative to Gen. Mina. The intelligence was obtained by our friend from one of the two young men, the only survivors of the unfortunate Col. Perry's party, and who were pardoned on condition that they would join the army of Spain, which they did, and were marched to Monteray, from which place he had just arrived. While at Monteray in the month of November last, he saw and conversed with one of Mina's lieutenants, then at that place as a spy. He was dressed like a peasant, and sent by Mina to obtain an accurate knowledge of the situation of the place. He stated that after Mina and Perry separated, that Mina went into the interior, where he succeeded in taking possession of several strong and important situations—that he still held possession of them—was then about to take a place called Sacatecas—that Mina had more than 3000 men, and arms and ammunition in abundance—that he gained ground constantly, and maintained his positions. This young man had been sent to Monteray, by Gen. Mina, to confer with two priests that were his relations, and facilitating his views there.—He had an engagement and succeeded in defeating a regiment, the commander of which came into Monteray with his remaining force, and stated that his loss was great. The young man (Adams) made his escape from Monteray, late in November last, in company with two Spanish soldiers, both of whom are now in the neighborhood of Natchitoches, and confirm the existence of Mina; and state that nearly all the troops at Monteray are sent out against him. If it be true that Mina is still alive, and has been able to take and maintain a position in the heart of the enemy's country, and even seems to threaten Mexico itself, it is but too apparent that the people want to change their form of government, and cast off the one under which they have so long groaned. Never was there a more propitious moment for effecting their purpose—added to the entire independence of Chili, and Buenos Ayres; the liberation of Peru, and Venezuela; the successful operations of the Patriot arms in New Grenada, and the Banda Oriental; the Spanish government, as every day more clearly evinces, is bankrupt in national character as well as funds. Should New Mexico and Texas unite in the great cause, the consummation of the independence of all America will be soon and certain.

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### A CARD.

IF Mr. ALEX'R. M'CARDY is still living, he will hear of something to his advantage, by forwarding a letter mentioning his place of residence to WILLIAM COTTRINGER, at Lexington, Kentucky.

June 18—25*4t

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON::::::FRIDAY, JULY 2.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES *is expected in town to-day.*

*A Procession of the Citizens and Uniform Companies will be formed on Short Street, back of the Public Square, at the third beat of the drum, where the citizens are respectfully requested to attend.*

By order of the Committee.

## THE PRESIDENT.

It will have been seen that arrangements are made for his reception and entertainment. To the latter we have no objection. Indeed we should feel mortified were he to pass through without respectful notice. But we do not think it will add to his happiness—nor reflect any peculiar credit on the town—to make a military parade—and march out to escort him to the lodgings provided for him. If any escort were necessary, a few citizens could meet and welcome him. It ought to be remembered that Lexington was not silent on the subject of the pomp displayed, when Mr. Monroe made his eastern tour. If all the arrangements of the committee are executed, our citizens will hereafter be compelled to seal their lips, with regard to shew and ostentation.

It is hoped the president will remain with us long enough to examine the state of our factories. They will present to him a different aspect from that which they wore, when he was here in 1808. If their fallen state should produce any impression, it is possible, through the agency of the chief magistrate, that the government will take some steps to encourage domestic manufactures.

The President and Gen. Jackson dined yesterday at the residence of Col. Richard M. Johnson, in Scott county. Several gentlemen of this place were guests.

We received, and promised to publish this week, part of a speech delivered by Maj. P. BUTLER to a portion of his fellow citizens of Fayette. Its length compells a delay until next week.

## NASHVILLE BANK.

A circular addressed to the public announces the suspension of specie payments by the Nashville bank. An expose of the situation of the institution accompanies the circular, which is intended to shew its solvency. The following brief will exhibit the real situation of the bank and its branches.

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|---|---|
| Specie and notes of other banks on hand, | $307,933 50 |
| Debts due the bank, properly secured, | $1,596,751 77 |
| Real estate, convertible into active funds, | $17,578 67 |
| Deposits of individuals, | $213,955 71 |
| Notes of the bank in circulation, | $667,116 |
| Capital paid in | $994,560 |

It is said by the directors, in their printed address, that pressure from the United States institutions, have compelled the measure, because the runs made on them cannot be met, without calling in debts due by individuals—and that such calls cannot be sustained by the community. The final view of the directors appears to be the winding up the concerns of the bank. It is highly probable, from various accounts, that many state banking establishments will have to follow the example of Nashville.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Nashville has also suspended specie payments, as will be seen by refering to the Nashville head.

## NEW YORK SENATOR.

Mr. RUFUS KING is spoken of as the person who is to fill the present vacancy in the Senate of the United States, from the state of New York. This gentleman was a candidate at the last session of the legislature; and *thirty* votes were all that he obtained. He is a man of distinguished talents, particularly in commercial affairs. But is he a correct politician? Is he a sound republican? Is he one of those thorough-going statesmen who zealously defend the interests and prosperity of the republic? We presume to advance the opinion, that he is not. It seems to us that Mr. KING is a *dangerous* man. He wears a republican veil—but beneath that lurks a deadly animosity to the good old principles of democracy. It is notorious that Mr. King's political life has been, in the councils of the nation, opposed to the principal acts of the two last administrations that have passed by. If, therefore, the state of New York could select a man, whose politics were of a fixed character, it would be greatly preferable. We observe, with some degree of pain, that the "*Franklin Gazette*," and several other democratic newspapers to the eastward have taken up Mr. King. We are at a loss to know what event has transpired, since last winter, to revolutionize the feelings of our republican brethren towards him. The "*great*" state of New York can surely furnish a man of talents—political integrity—and settled feelings, without resorting to the federal ranks:—and we do think the petty factions, that have been raging there for some time, should give way on an occasion, like that of the election of a national senator.

If the democrats compromise with any other party, and agree upon a federal senator, they dispense with the dignity and uprightness of the principles which gave them name. We despise a compound of politics. Let democracy stand or fall by its own merit.

## COMMERCE.

A letter from Bremen, dated march 26, to a house in Baltimore, mentions the continuance of dulness in business. The navigation of the rivers had for a month been re-opened. But the merchants of the interior had not sent forward their orders; and appeared to indicate an intention of holding back to see how prices would be regulated.

Confidence had been entertained that there would be an increased demand for tobacco, and of course an increase of price. This expectation produced a delay of sales. But when the wished for period arrived, it was without improvement. Prices continued lower than they were in September and October last. On Maryland and Kentucky tobacco and stems, there was an evident decline of value.

Speaking of the tobacco of this country the writer remarks:

"In consequence of the large stock of Kentucky tobacco in England, which, it appears, must and will find its way at least to the continent, prices of this article have of late given way near 1 gt. p. lb. and parcels will not now average more than 10 grots. Several hundred hhds. have already been purchased in London and Liverpool for here, at 4 1-4 to 4 1-2d. which stands in at about 9 to 9 1-2 gts. including all charges. In consequence of these and other purchases, prices have advanced in London a 1-4 to 12; but as at this improvement orders will no doubt be missing, I presume prices will retrograde.—Common but sound Kentucky has been sold at 9 1-2 gts. and 9 3-8 gts. already. Should parcels to be got at 9 gts. that article would, in my opinion, deserve the attention of speculators. Our present stock may amount to about 900 hhds.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

The following was yesterday received by a mercantile house in this city, from their correspondence in France:—

HAVRE, May 2, 1819.

"Business still remains limited in its operations. Money, however, has become abundant at Paris, and all outstanding engagements have been liquidated; but speculation is kept in check by the dreadful state of the English markets.

"Carolina and Louisiana cottons sell at the quotations; of the former we have 6000 bales, and of the latter 2000 bales. Rice dull at 29f. in bond. Coffee and pepper abundant and without demand.

"No further derangements are contemplated among the commercial men here and at Paris. Confidence is coming round, and, as soon as an amelioration takes place in the English markets, business will, I expect, resume its wonted activity here."

The ship Prince Madoc, from Greenock, sailed thence on the 5th ult. The last letters say that cotton was daily declining in that market. The sales of the week preceding the last of May, comprised 323 bales Georgia Upland, at 12½ to 13½; and 73 bales New Orleans, at 14½ a 16d. The only transaction in tobacco, of any consequence, was a sale of 50 hhds. Kentucky, at 4½d.—100 bbls. Montreal potashes had been sold at 42s.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

The steam ship Savannah, on her passage to Russia, was seen, on Saturday last, in lat. 38, 30, long. 63, by captain Brown, of the schr. Union, from Madeira. At first view it was supposed she was a ship on fire. She moved rapidly having her sails set and machinery in operation.

*Nashville, June 22.*

We have been obligingly furnished with a copy of the resolutions of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Nashville, with their reasons for suspending specie payments, at the present crisis, which we present to our readers.—*Clar.*

"*Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Nashville, June 18, 1819.*

"The board of Directors, view with regret the efforts now making to drain our country of specie. They believe the arrangements which are about to be carried into effect for that purpose, not only injurious to the bank, but destructive to the country—and that its prosperity depends upon devising some means by which this evil may be averted—and that no other plan will so effectually attain that object, as a temporary suspension of specie payment. In arriving at this conclusion they are not influenced by the impression that the banks are otherwise than solvent, and able to redeem their paper, but believe that the interest of the country imperiously demands the adoption of this measure—therefore, *Resolved*, that there be a suspension of specie payment by this bank, *but this order is to continue no longer than in the opinion of the board the prosperity of the country requires it.*"

JAMES TRUE, Jr. is a candidate for the Legislature from this county.

## Married,

At Utica N. Y. on Sunday the 30th of May last, Mr. *Stephen P. Norton*, book binder, of this place, to Miss *Elizabeth Coon* of the former place.

## Died,

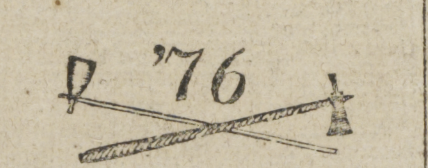
In this town, yesterday at a very advanced age, Mr. *John Maxwell*, a very respectable citizen and one of the first settlers of Kentucky.

## ATTENTION !!!

The members of the INDEPENDENT INFANTRY are requested to be punctual in their attendance *TO-DAY*, at the fire of the cannon, completely armed and equipped, with 21 rounds of blank cartridge.

*THOS. ANDERSON*, Capt.
*J. V. Bradford*, Ord. Sergt.

## Tammany Society.




A MEETING of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at their Wigwam, on WEDNESDAY the 7th inst. precisely at the going down of the sun. It is hoped that the brethren will give punctual attendance.

By order of the Grand Sachem,
R. H. CHINN, Sec'y.

Month of Horns 2, Y. D. 327.

## Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

A GRAND Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held at the MASON'S HALL in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in AUGUST next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the M. W. G. M.
*THOMAS T. BARR, G. Sec'y.*
Lexington, June 22, 5819.—26

## Fire ! Fire !! Fire !!!

*Independent Fire Company, No. I*

THE members will attend their stated meeting at W. CONNELL'S to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

*THO. M. PRENTISS, Secy.*
July 2.

## NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of TEN per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, for six months ending the 30th ult., has been declared by the board of Directors, and will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on application at the Bank on or after the 5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
July 1, 1819—27-3

## Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,
*(Professor of Dancing.)*

HAVING returned to this place, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing Academy as soon as a sufficient number of pupils are obtained, when he proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its various parts, with the most fashionable Dances now taught. In consequence of the warm season, and for the benefit of his pupils, the School will commence at 7 and continue till 11 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 till dark in the afternoon.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are respectfully solicited to apply to J. DARRAC, at Mr. Wickliffe's Inn, where he will remain for a week.

☞Terms and Lessons as heretofore.

27-4t July 1, 1819.

## Take Care ! Take Care !!

THE public are hereby cautioned against buying or taking an assignment of two notes executed by me to John T Evans, for $771 10 each, negotiable and payable in the Branch Bank at Lexington, one due 26th or 29th June, 1819; the other, as I believe, 26th or 29th of March or April, 1820, as I am determined not to pay them until compelled by law, unless he shall release me of all responsibility, as security in certain notes given by him to William Shreve & Son.

*GEORGE P. WELCH.*
June 28, 1819—27*3

## PLANK.

90,000 FEET of PINE, POPLAR and CHERRY PLANK, for sale at Cleveland's Landing. Apply to

*JEREMIAH ROGERS.*
July 1—27-4t

## Fayette county, Sct.

TAKEN up by Daniel Bryant, two and a half miles from Lexington, at the Fayette Paper Manufactory, Frankfort road, one large BROWN MARE, black legs, 15 hands two inches high, about 10 years old, white spot on the point of the right shoulder, scar on the left, long tail, no brands; appraised to sixty-five dollars before me, by Thomas Worland and James Tucker, this 24th of April, 1819.

27* O. KEEN, j. p.

## AUCTION.

*On Wednesday next at 10 o'clock,*
AT THE AUCTION ROOMS OF
Shreve and Combs,
*Will be Sold the following valuable*
DRY GOODS:

IRISH LINENS and Long Lawns
Ladies' Velvet and Sattin Bonnets
Mohair Caps and Retticules
Artificial Flowers and Head Bands
White and Black Galloons
Silk, Tapes and Thread
Shirt Buttons and Bobbin
Ladies' Caps and Collerets
Silk Buttons and Moulds
Ruffles and Black Feathers
Morocco and Kid Skins
Morocco Hats &c. &c.

ALSO,

Crates of Queensware, assorted with care
Crowley Steel in half faggots
British Ink Powder
Japan Ink and Irish Quills
Prunes and Pepper
Rifle Flints &c. &c.

*SHREVE & COMBS,*
*Auct'rs. & Com. Merchants.*
July 1, 1819.

## Auction & Commission Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SUCCEEDED DANIEL BRADFORD, ESQ. IN THE

Auction and Commission Business,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the stand lately occupied by said Bradford, at the corner of Short and Upper streets, where he intends to continue the aforesaid business.

He hopes from his experience therein, and by paying particular attention thereto, to give satisfaction to all those who shall please to favor him with their commands.

He will (if required) attend sales in town or country, on moderate terms.

Auctions will be held at the Auction Room, on Market and court days.

NATH. S. PORTER.
Lexington, June 30, 1819—27-3t

## JOHN STICKNEY,

*Has For Sale,*
AT HIS STORE IN SHORT STREET,

TAR, Rosin, Beeswax, Blue Grass and Timothy seed, Codfish, Chalk, Whiting, Spanish Brown, Stone Ochre, Terredi seanna, White and Red Lead, Chromate and Kings Yellow, Gold Leaf, Paint Oil and Brushes, Fine do for landscape painting, Camel's hair pencils. Gin and Cordials of various descriptions and of a fine quality, among which is a compound Cordial valuable for consumptive complaints.

ALSO, LOW FOR CASH,
OR EXCHANGE FOR WHISKEY,
*A handsome COACH and a CHARRIOTTE, with harness complete.*
July 2—27-3t.*

## Notice.

STOLEN from near Jonesborough, in the county of Washington, East Tennessee, a likely NEGRO GIRL named ROSE, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, very black complected, her left hand disfigured by a burn, and a bald spot on the same side of her head about the size of a dollar. Stolen by a free negro fellow named Jeffry Jackson, a blacksmith by trade, yellow complected, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 45 or 50 years of age; lumps on his right leg, with his toes outwards, supposed to be aiming for the state of Ohio, and will call the stolen girl Jinny, having a free pass or indentures for his wife of that name, which he has left behind. Any person apprehending said negroes, securing them in any convenient jail, and advertising them in the Knoxville Register, all cost and reasonable charges will be paid by me.

*EBEN'R L. MATHES.*

☞The editors of the Kentucky Gazette will insert the above three times, and forward their account to this office.

Knoxville, June 15.——27-3t

## Mercer Circuit, Sct.

*JUNE TERM*, 1819.

Jacob Yankey, Complainant,
Against
James Rice, George Rice, Jefferson Rice, Elizabeth Anderson, Thomas Lewis and Ann his wife, John Jamison and Polly Jefferson, David Shaw and Nancy his wife, William Conner, Jr. Hardin Gray and Polly his wife, Fielding Conner, Susan Conner and William Overstreet, heirs &c. of Fisher Rice, decd. and the unknown heirs &c. of William Chapman, decd., Defendants

IN CHANCERY.

THE unknown heirs of William Chapman, decd. having failed to enter their appearance or answer the complainant's bill herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said heirs are no inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, the unknown heirs of William Chapman, decd. shall appear here on or before the 1st day of our next September term of this court, and file their answers to the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken against them as contessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two callander months successively in some public newspaper of this commonwealth, authorised by law to make such publication.

A copy. Atteste,
27-2m. THO. ALLIN, c. c.

## STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on the 5th inst. a BLACK HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star in his forehead, and a lump on his withers like the fistula coming, rather on the near side, has a blemish on the near eye, and a long heavy head, long broad feet, and has a long lofty trot, is full fifteen hands high. Whosoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber, or give such information that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble by the subscriber, one mile from Lexington, on the Versailles road.

MARTHA BOYD.
June 25——26*3t

## John Deverin,

*Intending to leave this Country, offers for sale all his establishment of*

DISTILLERY,

SUCH as it now is in Mr. Clay's house, near the Hotel, opposite the court-house, with all the distillery apparatus; and for a certain sum he will teach the purchaser the making of Gin, and all kinds of Cordials.

Said Deverin offers likewise for sale, for cash, or good endorsed notes,

300 ACRES of LAND,

First quality in Cumberland county, 4 miles from Cumberland river. For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Geo Mermoud, Jessamine county, four miles from Nicholasville. JOHN DEVERIN.

Lexington June 15, 1819—25-3t

## NEW GOODS.

GEORGE TROTTER & SON,

*In addition to their former Importation last month, have received a further supply of the most*

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE

*GOODS,*

For the Spring and Summer.

That the Philadelphia Market affords; which, having been purchased upon the most moderate terms, they are determined to sell extremely low for CASH IN HAND.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchan Crapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yellow, orange, lilack, drab and brown,
Canton Crape Shawls, and Scarfs of same colours
Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings
Parasols and Umbrellas
Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings
Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jackonett Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide
Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripe
Florence, Lutestring & Levantine Silks, black and changeable colours
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres
Irish, Scotch and Russia sheetings
German and Irish Linens
Steam Loom and New England Shirtings
Bed Tickings of every price and quality
Cloths and Cassimeres, well assorted
Blue, mixt and brown Casinetts
Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes & Bootees, plain and figured, with and without heels
Low priced Hats
Elegant and common Knives and Forks
Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons
6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks
Liverpool China and common Ware, completely assorted
Flowered Paper by the piece, and in setts for rooms
*And every other article in their line of business.*

Lexington, June 21, 1819.——26tf

## NEW GOODS.

Arcambal & Nouvel,

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their Store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,

A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

*Spring and Summer Goods,*

CONSISTING OF

Elegant sprigged & Plain CANTON CRAPES, Black and assorted colors,
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings
Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three cornered Merino Shaws, assorted colors
Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Lace Pillerines and Embroidered Trimmings
Best quality black Double Leventine and Florences
Do. do Lutestring and Mantua
Do. Bombazien and Bombazetts
Figered Levantines and Sattins
6-4 black and white Silk Lace and 4-4 Crapes
Plain and figered Ribbons and Gauzes
Figered and plain Jackonett, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins
Cambric and 6-4 Carlisle Ginghams
Pink cross-barred and Jaconett Shawls
Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose,
Corded Velvet and Velveteen
London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES
Blue, mixed and brown Cassinetts
Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres
Super white and printed Marsailles and other Vestings
Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Russia, Bird-eye and Damask Diappers
Linen and cotton Checks
Light and Dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambric Dimities
Black and cross barred Silk Handkerchiefs
Company Flag and Bandanna do.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose
Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
Linen Cambric and Marking Canvas
Domestic Chip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick, Sheeting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes, Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans, Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.

ALSO,

4th Proof French Brandy, L. P. Madeira Wine, Old Port Wine, Old Jamaica Spirits, Whiskey, } Of a superior quality and for sale by the barrel or quart.

Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime Muscatel Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.
Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitchers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and Ewrs &c.

*And a General Assortment of*
Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Lexington, June 11, 1819—24-7

## JUST RECEIVED,

*AND FOR SALE BY*
Shreve and Combs,

40 BBLS. best N. Orleans SUGAR,
25 Boxes Prunes,
20 do. Dates,
20 Crates assorted Queens-Ware, repacked in this town,
50 Pieces 4-4 Irish Linens, assorted,
10,000 Rifle Flints,
20,000 Irish Quills,
COFFEE by the bag or barrel,
PEPPER do. do. do.
Ground Ginger, by the keg,
Queens-Ware in hhds. repack'd in Louisville
Crowley Steele, by the faggot,
Cutlery, assorted,
Files of all sorts and sizes;
Spermaceti OIL, by the barrel,
Birmingham and Boston Cut Nails,
FRENCH BRANDY,
Jamaica and New England RUM,
Holland and Domestic GIN,
WINES of various descriptions,
Brass barreled Pistols, Kitland locks,
1 case of closebodied and Surtout COATS, of excellent quality, English make.
Together with many other articles, which will be sold extremely low on liberal terms.

*SHREVE & COMBS,*
*Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.*
Lexington, June 1819—25tf

## TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

*Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw*
*BONNETS;*

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver Ware,

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.

Lexington, 3d June, 1819—23tf

## RAN AWAY

ON Sunday the 13th June, a *NEGRO BOY* named *SAM RICHARDSON*, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has but little beard, a very round face, small sharp black eyes, slender made, has a very slim foot, is very proud, and very polite when spoken to, is a shoemaker by trade and a good workman, particularly at boots; had on when he went away a good black broad cloth coat, grey mixed pantaloons, striped mersailles vest, fur hat, right and left pumps, and took with him a pair of snuff coloured pantaloons. It is supposed that he has a forged pass in my name. He rode away a black chesnut Sorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, a blemish in the right eye, shod all round, the skin rubbed off her shoulders by the collar, the saddle is about half worn, with a head and cantle, a blanket with WM. BOWMAN'S name sewed in, under the skirts; the bridle is a stiff bitt, with red leather, the throat latch buckle is out.

## 125 Dollars Reward

Will be given to any person who shall apprehend said negro and horse, or one hundred for the negro, if taken out of the state, and confined in any jail so that he may be recovered; or Two Hundred Dollars if delivered in Lexington, Ky. to

ISAAC REED,
June 22—26--4 Boot and Shoemaker.

The editors of the Nashville Whig, Cincinnati Inquiritor, Shawneetown Emigrant and Dayton Republican, will insert the above three times in their papers, and forward their accounts to this office.

## Notice.

A MEETING of the members of the Kentucky Society for promoting Agriculture, will take place at FOWLER'S GARDEN, adjoining Lexington, on the *last Thursday in next September*, and continue for three days, at which time and place the Society will award 23 SILVER CUPS: one to each of the articles named below. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

To the best Gelding, a Siver Cup.
" " Sucking Colt do. do.
" " Imported or country sraised Bull, Silver Cup.
" " Do. do. do. Cow, do. do.
" " Stall fed Bullock, do. do.
" " Country bred Bull, do. do.
" " Do. do. do. between 3 & 4 years old, Silver Cup.
" " Do. do. do. between 2 & 3 years old, Silver Cup.
" " Do. do. do. between 1 & 2 years old, Silver Cup.
" " Bull Calf not exceeding 12 months old, Silver Cup.
" " Country bred Cow, do. do.
" " Heifer between 3 & 4 years old, Silver Cup.
" " Do. do. 2 & 3 yrs. old, do. do.
" " Do. do. 1 & 2 yrs. old, do do.
" " Heifer not exceeding 12 months old, Silver Cup.
" " Carpeting manufactured in private families, Silver Cup.
" " Hemp or flax linen manufactured in private families, Silver Cup.
" " Table linen manufactured in private familes, Silver Cup.
" " Cloth manufactured in private families, Silver Cup.
" " Cassinett or Jeans manufactured in private families, Silver Cup.
" " Whiskey, not less than 100 galls. of this year's make, Silver Cup.
" " Cheese of the present year's make Silver Cup.
" " Wheat, quality, quantity and excellence of crop will be considered Silver Cup.

It is confidently believed, that much fine stock will be exhibited, and much bought and sold within the three days of the Fare: therefore, those who either wish to sell or purchase will do well to attend.

*H. TAYLOR,*
*JAS. SHELBY,*
*ROBT. WICKLIFFE,* } Com'tee.
*ROBT. CROCKETT,*
*E. WARFIELD,*

## For Sale on Good Terms,

*A first rate TRACT of LAND,*

LYING in Fayette county, 7 miles west of Lexington, on Shannon's Run, one mile from John Parker's, containing 200 ACRES. This land is well watered, and first rate timbered; the soil equal to any in the state, forty-five Acres cleared Land.

I ALSO WISH TO SELL
*A Young Negro Man.*

Any person wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber, living near John Parker's Mill. Persons wishing to purchase on a long credit, I will take six annual payments, for the above named property.

*THOMAS GATEWOOD.*
June 25, 1819.——26*3t

## No. 7, Cheapside.

RECEIVED Yestysday, a replenishment of NEW & FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF

Elegant Curb Watch Chains
Seals and Keys
Superb Paste Crosses
Hair Breast Pins
Rich Wound Glass Ear Drops
Real Pearl do.
Amulet do. mounted with Gold
Jett, Paste, Double and Single Collar
Fluted, Beaded and Plain Gold Finger Rings
Fine and Common Gold Ear Wires &c.

All of which are offered at a very small advance, by the public's humble servant,

JAMES M. PIKE.
May 5—19-tf

## State of Kentucky.

MADISON CIRCUIT, sct.—*June Term*, 1819.

Green Clay, complainant,
against
Robert Mosely's Heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complamant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Arthur Mosely, Robert Mosely, William Mosely, Peter Mosely, Daniel Mosely, William Davis, and Easter his wife, late Easter Mosely, Judith Bondurant, widow of J. Bondurant, late Judith Mosely, Daniel Jones and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Mosely, Edward Bondurant, and Magdalin his wife, late Magdalin Mosely, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court,—It is ordered, that unless the said absent defendants appear here, on or before the first day of our next September term, and file their answers herein to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, for two months successively.

A copy—Teste,
27 DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.

## CLOCKS & WATCHES

OF every description, carefully repaired and warranted to perform,

BY S. BRADFORD,
Opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank.
Lexington, June 10.—24tf

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

## TO THE MARTIN THAT SINGS BY MY WINDOW.

SWEETEST minstrel hovering near me,
Ling'ring round thy straw built nest,
Cease to shun me, cease to fear me—
Come and charm my woes to rest.

Now while darkness veils creation,
And thy unfleg'd nestlings sleep,
Near my window take thy station,
Sing and sooth me while I weep.

Thine are strains that Nature teaches,
How they charm my list'ning ear!
Every thrill my bosom reaches,
Quells a sigh, or dries a tear.

Not the melting notes which languish
On the lips where REASON reigns,
Calm my soul or sooth my anguish
Like thy simple, artless strains.

For in souls, whose choral powers
Chain the mind in magic spell,
Oft dissimulation lowers—
Anger, pride, and malice dwell.

But thy song of simple pleasures
Speaks no envious mortal nigh;
While it hymns in artless measures
HIM, who hears the raven's cry.

O, then come, and free from danger,
Pour thy notes in numbers wild:
Sooth the sorrows of a stranger;
Cheer affliction's lonely child.

ALGEA.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

## HARD TIMES

*Addressed to the American people.*

HARD times! from every quarter is the cry;
Hard times, indeed! The fact I do deny.
Is it hard times, when, if the truth you tell,
You must confess you live extremely well?
On best of meats and wheaten bread you dine,
And drink in plenty whiskey, ale or wine;
Dress fine as lords; move to and fro at ease,
Work when you please, and play whene'er you please.

O, Providence, have such a people cause,
(People who own no sovereign but the laws!)
To mourn their plight, thy mercies to decry,
Because on wings of gold they cannot fly?
Ungrateful race! to whom your God hath given,
The best, the choicest, richest boon of heaven.

Turn but your eyes to Europe's distant shore,
Silence your groundless plaints and sigh no more.
There view your fellow man; behold his doom;
Bound to the soil or fastened to the loom:
For priests and nobles daily forc'd to toil,
Who of his labor makes a sport and spoil:
A scanty pittance to their victim give,
And call it charity, to let him live.
Your fate with his, Americans! compare;
Be thankful, and your murmurings forbear.

PORTLAND, (MAINE,) MAY 25.

## MAMMOTH BOY.

Of all the wonders which the "era of good feelings" has given birth to, that of the infant child now exhibiting in this town, may justly be ranked among the first. He was born in Prospect, in the District of Maine, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1817, being less than two years of age—He is of the following dimensions, viz:—

In height, - - - - - 3 feet,
Girts round the calf of his leg, - 1 inches,
„ round the leg an inch above the knee 15 1-4
„ round the waist, - - 3 feet 6 inches!

Considerably larger than a common sized man. His weight, when last taken, was 104 lbs!—His appetite is remarkably keen and his health good; so that in process of time, he bids fair to vie with *Daniel Lambert* or *Larra O'Brien*, the Irish Giant.


## NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Rule of the Circuit-court of the United States for the Kentucky District, will be sold on the Second day of AUGUST next, at twelve of the clock at noon of that day, at Public Auction, the following personal property, to wit: A Likely NEGRO WOMAN, named Chloe; 15 boxes Glassware, assorted; 20 Shares Stock in the Lexington White Lead Manufacturing Co.; One Pair Dearborn's Patent Steelyards; one sett Gig Harness, and a variety of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. Also, a quantity of Cotton Bagging.

And on the same day and hour, the dwelling HOUSE and LOT now occupied by John P. Schatzell, in the town of Lexington; also TEN ACRES of LAND, lying near Fowler's Garden.

The personal property will be sold at the said house occupied by John P. Schatzell, and also the said House and Lot. The ten Acre Lot will be sold on the premises, immediately after closing the sales of the House and Personal Property. The personal property will be sold for notes with approved securities, payable on the 25th day of October next, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in Lexington. The House and Lot and Ten Acre Lot, will be sold on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, for similar notes.

For further particulars and a more perfect description of the property, apply to either of the undersigned.

*JOHN TILFORD,*
*THO. W. HAWKINS,* } Com'rs.
*R. S. TODD,*

Lexington, June 16, 1819——25-6t

## Cash in Hand

*Will be given for* 2 *NEGRO BOYS and* 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character.
Enquire of the Printers.
June, 3d, 1819——23tf

## Elijah Morton,

*Of Lexington, Kentucky,*

HAS ASSOCIATED HIMSELF WITH WM. B. DEWITT, LATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSACTING

*Commission Business in New Orleans,*

Under the firm of

**William B. Dewitt & Co.**

THEY respectfully solicit a portion of the Western Consignments. The business will be conducted more particularly under the personal attention of Mr. Dewitt, any gentleman by enquiring in Lexington, Ky. or New-York of Mr. Dewitt's acquaintances, will receive the most satisfactory assurances of his high standing as a man of integrity, assiduity and correct commercial information.

*References for the State of Kentucky.*
*James Morrison,*
*Charles Wilkins,* } Lexington.
*John W. Hunt,*

May 25——22tf

## Clocks and Watches.

THE subscriber repectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has for sale a quantity of the best

*Eight Day Clocks and a variety of Watches;*

Principally of the plain English first rate time pieces, which he will sell very low for cash.—He also continues to carry on the Clock, Watch, Silversmith, and Jeweller's Business. Those who wish to favor him with their custom, will please apply at his shop on Main street, a few doors above the Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, in Lexington, and nearly opposite Keen's tavern.

He begs leave to inform Silversmiths, Merchants and others, that he has lately established the Manufactory of

*SILVER THIMBLES,*

Of various kinds, and of the first quality, which he will sell by wholesale at the Philadelphia prices.

*He also has for Sale, or to Rent,*

*Several Houses & Lots in Lexington,*

Suitable for public business or private residences, which he will dispose of for very moderate terms. He also has for Sale, several valuable

*Tracts of LAND,*

in this state and the state of Ohio, in which great bargains may be had on early application.
SAMUEL AYRES.
April 21-17-14t

## White Flint Glass Works,

**Wellsburgh, Brooke County, Va.**

THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

**White Flint & Green Hollow Glass line.**

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to—also, forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the product or manufacture of other parts of the country, that is usually sent to this part for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.

JOHN J. JACOB & CO.

May 14, 1819.——24-3m.

## New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A

**Commission Warehouse,**

*AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,*

UNDER THE FIRM OF

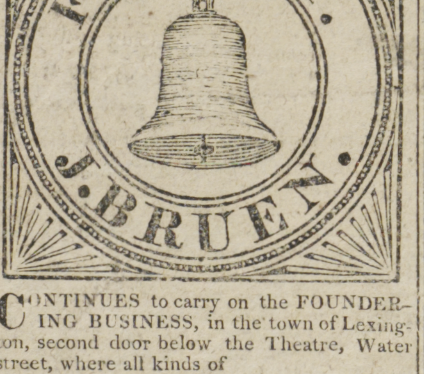
WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our emplyment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorised to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DOBBIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-14t

*Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell*




CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDERING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

**Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.**

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

The highest price in Cash will be given at the Foundry, for Old Brass, Copper, Pewter and Thin Cast Iron.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

## LEGHORN BONNETS.

*MRS. SAUNDERS,*

INFORMS the Ladies that she has just received an additional supply of LEGHORN and other BONNETS, which she offers for sale at moderate prices, at her Millinery store, at the corner of Main and Mill-streets Lexington, where the Ladies and others, are invited to call and see for themselves.

June 18—25tf

## Superb Pearl Ornaments,

CONSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE

*Head Ornaments, Lockets, Brouches and Breast-Pins, just received by*

JAMES M. PIKE,

*No. 7, CHEAPSIDE,*

WHICH for richness and elegance, never have been equalled by any former importations; the ladies are respectfuly invited to call and examine them.

Lex. April 9th—tf

## CINCINNATI PORTER.

JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs. Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of

**Very Superior Porter,**

WHICH is offered for sale to retailers on my usual moderate terms, and shall receive from time to time an additional supply.

*W. CONNELL.*

April 9, 1819—tf

N. B. Any orders for bottled Porter sent from the country, will be strictly attended to after the first of May.

## Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

*(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)*

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,

CONSISTING OF—

| | |
|---|---|
| BROAD CLOTHS, | NEGRO CLOTHS, |
| CASSIMERES, | BLANKETS, |
| CASSINETS, | HARD-WARE, |
| SATTINETS, | NAILS *of every description, &c. &c.* |
| KERSEYS, | |

They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

*Lexington*, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

## SILVER PLATED WARE.

**David A. Sayre,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, on Main-street, next door to the Kentucky Grazette Office,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PLATED WARE,

Consisting of Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Martingale Hooks, Buckles and Slides; Bridles, and every description of Coach and Gig Harness Mounting. Also, a variety of elegant Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels, with an assortment of Coach Springs and Steps, and Gig Springs, all of the first quality.

He has just received a few doz. MOROCCO SKINS, of the best quality; Also, some elegant HOG and SEAL SKINS, suitable for Saddlers, Horse Whips, Whip Thongs, Silk Lashes, and a general assortment of SADDLERY, which he will sell low for CASH, or a short credit.

He will also keep on hand, a general assortment of Brass And-Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Door Knockers, Bells of all sizes, Still-Cocks, Rivets, and Gun Mounting.—And will receive orders for Casting all kinds of BRASS WORK for Machinery, Clocks, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, May 1819—20tf

N. B. Cash paid for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and SILVER.

*Just Received, and for Sale by*

SHREVE & COMBS,

25 BBLS. BROWN SUGAR,
4 do. Cog. BRANDY,
4 do. H. GIN,
2½ PIPES S. M. WINE,
14 Boxes containing two doz. bottles each of MADEIRA,

A large quantity of American and English Patent CUT NAILS—all of which will be sold unusually low.

SHREVE & COMBS.

April 13—16tf

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the third day of June, 1819, the following ordinances were introduced, and passed the first reading, to wit:

BE IT ORDAINED, That any person who shall wilfully cut down, bark or injure, or hitch any horse, to any tree, or box attached thereto, planted around the public square, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, and appropriated according to existing bye-laws.

Whereas many inconveniencies have arisen to the citizens in common, from the firing of guns, pistols and other fire arms, for remedy whereof,

*Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington*, That the bounds and limits of the in-lots of the said town, shall hereafter be deemed and taken to commence at the house of James Haggin, where he now resides, to include the same; from thence to the house of John Brand, his present residence on Limestone-street, to include the same; thence to the Roman Chapel, to include the same; from thence to the late residence of Robert Megowan, Sen. near the east end of Main-street, to include the same; from thence to John Pope's house, where William S. Dallam now lives, to include the same; from thence to the Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co. to include the same; from thence to the stone house of Richard Higgins, the late residence of Robt. Patterson, to include the same; from thence to the late residence of A. Bliss, to include the same; from thence to the house of Matthew Elder, Esq. his residence, to include the same; from thence to the beginning, upon a streight line from each of the above places to the other, together with all streets and lots included within the above described bounds, and all the buildings binding thereon.

*Be it further enacted*, That no person, except watchmen, in discharge of their duties, shall fire a gun, pistol, or other fire arms, except in defence of life or property, within the limits aforesaid, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence.

A copy. Attest,
24-3t H. B. SMITH, clerk.

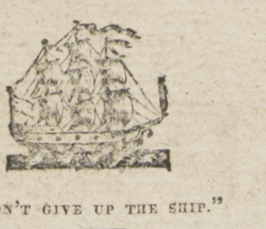
## State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, *Sct.*—*March Term*, 1819.
Gilbert Simpson's heirs and representatives, Complainants,
Against
Thomas Stephens and Gilbert Short, administrators of John Simpson, decd. &c. Def'ts.
*IN CHANCERY.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon proper affidavit made, that the Defendants, the heirs of Stephen Prather deceased, are unknown to the complainants, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; on the motion of the Complainants by their counsel, It is Ordered, that unless the said unknown heirs of Stephen Prather dec'd do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington for two months successively.

A Copy. Att.
THOS. BODLEY C. F. C. C.
Lex. June 18-25.

## ENTERTAINMENT.



"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

## LUKE USHER,

*SIGN OF THE SHIP,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short-street, near Limestone-street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall please to favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the experience he has had in the public line, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Lexington, March 26.—tf

P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding.

## M'Quie's Tobacco.

HAVING been fully apprised that Tobacco of very inferior quality, not manufactured by us, has frequently been sold under our name, thereby tending to the injury of the reputation of our own manufacture—We, therefore, in justice to ourselves, hereby make it known that we have resolved effectually to warrant the quality of all the manufactured Tobacco which we put into market; and as we do positively hold ourselves responsible for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of course, have none sold (if we regard our interest) which is not good—as we trust, that from a fair and candid comparison, it will be found equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the United States.

J. & W. M'QUIE.

May 26, 1818—[Jan.1, 1819-tf]

## By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 9—8, 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

☞ Printers of Newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next. 17-37t

## ☞ Stop the Incendiary!

**$300 *REWARD***

WILL be given to any one who will arrest and bring to justice JOHN JONES. The said Jones was srrested some time since in Campbell county, Kentucky, on a charge of having robbed Samuel H. Cook of a considerable sum of money: his horse and clothes, together with some money taken from him, were deposited with the subscriber, which it is supposed excited his enmity; some few days after which, the dwelling house, store house and out houses of the subscriber, very late at night were discovered to be on fire and were entirely consumed. Jones was seen near the premises the evening before, and has never since been seen or heard of in the neighborhood. He is a native of South Carolina, is about six feet one inch high, slender made, sharp long nose and thin vissage, brown hair, apparently about thirty or thirty-five years of age; he talks much about the southern states and boasts of his wealth.

The Grand Jury for the county of Boone have found a true bill against him upon the beforementioned charge of house burning. I will give the above mentioned reward, upon his being safely delivered at the Jail of Boone county, Ky. ABNER GAINES.

May 25, 1819—23

N. B. It is said he has lost two upper teeth, and has a large scar on the inside of his right leg. When last heard of he called himself HARPER, and was going towards Indiana.

## J. SEARLES,

*Has on hand and is still making a quantity of*

SADDLES,

OF all descriptions and of the best quality, which he warrants to be equal in every respect to any in the state.

Plated BRIDLES, SADDLE BAGS and all other articles in his line, made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. As he procures the best materials, he flatters himself he is able to please those wo may favour him with their custom. A few doors below E. Yeizer's Currying Shop, Main-street.

Lexington, June 25, 1819—26tf

## Writing & Letter Paper,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

## United States of America,

*Seventh Circuit Court,* } sct.
*Kentucky District.*

November Term, 1818.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts.
against
John P. Schatzell, &c.—defts.
*IN CHANCERY.*

I, JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the
L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.

*JOHN H. HANNA.*

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *J. P. Schatzell*, or the late Firm of *J. P. Schatzell & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firms stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.

*J. P. SCHATZELL.*

*Lexington, Jan.* 1, 1819.-tf

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

## Thomas Essex & Co.

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.

March 19-12tf

## For Sale or to Rent,

*A COTTON FACTORY,*

*Containing* 108 *Spindles &* 3 *Carding Machines,*

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

## Tilford, Trotter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

For sale at Philadelphia prices,
BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.
Lexington, May 10, 1819—20tf

## Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

**Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,**

Which they offer at a very reduced price.

Jan. 1, 1819-tf

## Jesse Bledsoe

WILL PRACTICE LAW regularly in the Fayette Circuit Court. Good Fees paid, will insure his best exertions.

Paris, May 13th, 1819.—21-6t

## Eagle Powder Mills,

*3½ MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON, ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,*

*William Roman & Tilford, Trotter & Co*

UNDER THE FIRM OF

**Roman, Trotter & Co.**

Manufacture GUN-POWDER.

Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.

ROMAN, TROTTER & Co.

Lexington, K. May 5, 1819.-19tf

*The above to be published in the Fredonian, Chilicothe; the Inquisitor, Cincinnati; the Public Advertiser, Louisville; the Sun, Vincennes; the Clarion, Nashville; the Enquirer, St. Louis; the Eagle, Maysville, two months, and their bills to be forwarded to R. T. & Co.*

## Hope Powder Mills,

*One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.*

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

**SPENCER COOPER & CO.**

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

*SPENCER COOPER & CO.*

Jan. 1, 1819-tf

## Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

**Rope-Making Business,**

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in *CASH* for *HEMP*, delivered at said Walk, where *BALE ROPE, CABLES* and *TARRED ROPE*, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of *TAR.*

*MORRISON & BRUCE.*

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-tf

## An Apprentice Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who is a good English scholar, would be taken to learn the

**Art of Printing.**

*Enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.*

## Select Female Academy.

EDWARD CASSIDY

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open the above institution on Monday the 26th inst. in the house, corner of Main and Upper streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Essex, for the reception of Young Ladies, (the number to be limited to 30) in the following branches, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Reading, on Walker's principles,* | *Geography, ancient & modern,* |
| *Analytic Penmanship,* | *Chronology,* |
| *Arithmetic,* | *History,* |
| *English Grammar, embracing punctuation,* | *Rhetorick,* |
| *Composition,* | *Astronomy,* |
| | *Stereography, and Use of the Globes.* |

Terms.—$50 PER ANNUM, or $25 PER SESSION.

E. C. forbears to speak of his own abilities as a teacher, or to recommend himself to the public through the medium of an advertisement, but hopes his experience and success as a female tutor, will insure him the patronage of an enlightened public. The object of this institution will be, to give the solid endowments of a useful education, and not to instil other principles than those of morality, and what the influence of a benign religion inculcates.

Lexington, April 21st, 1819-17-14t

## HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

**Given for Hemp,**

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERNS, dec'd on Water-street.

HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

## For Sale,

*TWO TRACTS OF LAND,*

CONTAINING 4015¾ acres each, being parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a strait line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived direct from Gen. Clark; the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
Philadelphia.

Jan. 1, 1819-tf-[ch.T.E.B.&Co.]

## Lexington Theatre.

THIS building, large and capacious, is situated on Water and Spring-streets, and for years past it has been occupied for theatrical displays in Lexington. It has recently received inside embellishments, to the amount of *two thousand dollars* in value.

The extent of the population of the town and neighborhood; the fine literary taste of those who constitute theatrical audiences; the liberality of the trustees in not imposing a tax on companies; and the distinguished encouragement the institution has heretofore received, renders Lexington, as it regards Dramatic exhibitions, the ATHENS of the west. The building will hold an audience capable of yielding 6 or 700 dollars a night. The undersigned, being at this time the sole proprietor, offers the above discribed Theatre to Let on reasonable terms to any genteel company who may apply to him first. An Eastern company, on their way out, will find encouragement at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington upon their arrival, Frankfort and Louisville,—as well as at many of the smaller towns in Ohio and Kentucky.

*LUKE USHER.*

Lexington, April 9, 1819—tf

## For Sale,

*An Assortment of well Selected*

*MERCHANDIZE,*

CONSISTING OF

*DRY-GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and GROCERIES,*

LATELY purchased by one of the firm in New York. Any person disposed to buy a tolerable Store for retailing, would doubtless be pleased with the prices, &c. For particulars, apply to SIMEON BLEDSOE & Co.

Cross Plains, Fayette county, April 30, 1819.tf

## Blank Checks

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the *Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington*, in books, or by the quire. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks

May 29-tf

## Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

## *Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality, which he will sell low for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley. Orders for the above articles will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

BENJ. LOTSPEICH.

May 4th, 1819——19tf

TAKEN UP by Alexander Dunn, living in the county of Jessamine, three miles from Nicholasville, near M'Cune's tavern, two BAY MARES; one of them about 8 years old, 14 hands high, no brand or mark perceivable. The other is about 5 years old, 14½ hands high, has an appearance of two brands on the off side, one on the shoulder and the other on the buttock, not very plain at present. The first appraised to $30, and the other to $40 before me a justice of the peace for the said county of Jessamine, this 4th of March, 1819.

26* J. SALE.

P. S. The above mentioned brands are on the left side, and the last mentioned mare has some white on both her hind feet.